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When I say cure I don't mean merely to ease  
Hmo and then have the disease return again, I mean  
I have made the disease disappear forever. I mean  
**SICKNESS** a life-long illness, the worst cases. But  
not now receding. But I mean I can cure you  
Free Bottle of my medicine.  
Office. It costs you nothing.  
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**PATE**







## STUBB'S EVAPORATOR

STUBB'S EVAPORATOR.

J. A. FIELD & CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

FIG. 2.

**Taylor Allen**, Honey Grove, Texas, says: "Stubbs' Evaporator gives entire satisfaction. The perfect saving of skimming, saving of wood, dampers to regulate the heat in any part of the evaporator and excellent sirup made are admirable qualities which should recommend the Stubbs."

**H. J. Hood**, Verona, Mo., says: "I conclude after a season's trial of Stubbs' Evaporator that it is the very best in use. We averaged 80 gallons per day on a No. 5 Evaporator."


**B. Carson**, Enterprise, Ill., writes: "The Star Mill No. 2 and Stubbs Evaporator No. 6 is the best outfit for making sirup I ever saw or used considering cheapness and durability."

Every evaporator gives perfect satisfaction. Don't fail to investigate its merits before buying.

**J. A. FIELD & CO., Manufacturers.**

**THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS.**

**THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS.**




LB. YOUNG PRINCE.

AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY  
**A. C. MOORE & SONS, CANTON, ILL.**  
ARE BEST HOG IN THE WORLD.


We are raising over 300 pigs for this company.

trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more than larger sweepstakes and pork packers, preminis that can be shown by any other man on any breed, stock and healthy and strong well. Have made a specialty of this breed for 3 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Faint-China should send to head of the American Faint-China Record. Photo-graphs of 34 breeders. Free. Sine Journalists. cents. One unit and cent stamps taken. Inquire for more details. State and Territory where corn and hogs are raised, also to California and Germany. Special rates by express and postage. Send for more details. Come and see our stock. Over 700 hogs sold for breeders in 1938.

**J. Edwin Black, Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Ill.**  
Breeder of Poland-China Hogs, 20 sows to farrow in the Spring. Also, Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep. A portion of each flock imported from England. Prices as low as the lowest.



**JERSEY RED, CHESHIRE**  
Pure White, Berkshire Yorkshire and  
Pigs; Cotswold and Shropshire  
Sheep, Scotch Collie Dogs, and a  
variety of choice stock, bred and  
**ALTEE BURKE & CO., Philadelphia.**  
Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.




**Premium**  
White, Berkshire  
Poland China &  
**Fine Setter Dogs**  
Collies, Fox Hounds,  
Beagles, bred  
by  
**PEOPLES & CO., West Chester, Chester**  
Send stamp for circular and price list.

**RUSSELL & AK**  
(Successors to H.H. Russell)  
Warrensburg, Mo., breed  
thoroughbred Poland China Swine. He  
recorded in A. P. C. Record. Stock want  
ed as represented. Special rates by exp  
Correspondence solicited.

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**HAY CAPS AND STACK COVER**



Have been in general use among the farmers at the East for many years and prove to be a saving of money to those who use them, by protecting the crop from damage by sudden rains and avoiding the extra labor expended in re-drying the hay or grain. The cost of light and the labor of applying them should not be considered when you think of the

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in safety

**Covers for Stacks**

Should be used by all who make a practice of stacking in boxes or in straw. When the Stack is unshuffled cover it at night or during any delay in bringing it up to a finished top. Send for circulars and samples of goods.

**GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.,**  
Successors to GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,  
Dealers in **COTTON DUCK,**  
and everything made or finished with it,  
**CHICAGO, ILL.**  
When writing mention this paper.

**The Laclede Hotel**  
**St. Louis, Mo.**  
 s now in complete order, refurbished, redecorated land resupplied. New sewerage and plumbing, with every sanitary improvement.  
**300 ROOMS FOR GUESTS**  
 Single or en-suite, with or without Bath.  
**FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT**  
**Popular Prices.**  
**GRISWOLD & SPERRY,**  
 Owners and Proprietors.  
**TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES**



**Easiest riding** with one person as easy as riding a horse with two. The Spring lengthen and shorten according to the weight the carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers in New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis.

Used exclusively by  
GO, ILL. ABBOTT BROS.



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## The Dairy.

## Officers Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association.

President—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis.  
Vice President—Jos. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill.  
Second Vice President—Joseph E. Miller, Belleville, Ill.  
Treasurer—Wm. N. Tivy, 424 North Second St. St. Louis.  
Secretary—Joseph W. Sheppard, 600 Olive Street St. Louis.

The Table Rock, Mo., creamery commenced business on the 19th of May with wagons on two routes only, the result for the first day's churning being 140 lbs. of butter. Other routes were started out later in the week with good prospects of securing enough cream to make 300 lbs. a day. The creamery was erected by J. J. Smith, of Brownsville, Mo.

As per advertisement in another column Capt. P. C. Kidd will make a sale of over one hundred head of Jersey cattle at Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, June 25th. The sale will include contributions from a number of Kentucky importers and breeders among which will doubtless be found very many desirable animals. See the advertisement and send for catalogue to Capt. P. C. Kidd, Lexington, Ky.

A. Bourquin, of Nokomis, Ill., made us a call on Monday last. He is a breeder of Swiss cattle, has a small herd of seven head. He brought with him a copy of the Swiss Record published by the Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, being volume 1, edited by C. B. Metcalf, of Worcester, Mass.

It contains the constitution of the association, the names of its members (twenty-two in number), directions for making entries, the names and pedigrees of 77 bulls and 111 cows, a brief history of Swiss cattle and of the herds in this country up to the date of issuing the record 1881.

The demand for dairy literature felt at this office evidences the growth of a healthy appreciation on the part of our readers of this important matter. It is very evident to us that a large number of the farmers of Missouri are thinking very seriously on that subject, and that many of them will gladly aid in the formation of dairy and creamery associations, then convert their farms into pastures, procure their good milking stock and make more money with far less labor. The publication of the proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association held in this city January last, and its very general circulation is doing a good work in this direction.

## Butter—No Danger of Over-Production.

Dairy interest, as well as all others, ups and downs, recently "more of the former than the latter" apparently. Years ago butter was not near so much used, simply because the milk was not understood and was poor, so that a little of it was stowed away in all kinds of casks, whiskey and molasses barrels for good service, until scarcity or brought a buyer. More intelligent people gradually crept into the undertaking, until the production of a superior article not only increased the consumption largely, but advanced prices sharply on such fine makes while the poor only went lower and lower. This state of affairs continued to extend rapidly all through the best grass sections of the country, from the East westward. Though the production was doubling and tripling, and all the good found ready sale at advanced prices. Not only in our own, but in foreign markets did it find favor, until the most satisfactory results ensued, and brighter prospects were promised.

To meet this, combined dairying rapidly followed, creameries springing up by the score, and in their territory, at once stopped the make of the heretofore poor stuff, by collecting the milk or the cream and on the most approved plan manufacturing a first-class article instead. Who is capable of calculating the immense gain and advantage, the dairy and creamery interest has proved to the United States, to the railroads, to merchants, but more especially, was it aiding and advancing the farmer dairymen, who are in fact, a large majority in this country. It is therefore certain that what improves and enriches them, benefits the entire public with whom they trade. Let us have the records of Jersey productions on ordinary amount and quality of food, and their value as butter cows over any other breed will remain unrivaled.

Another Rich Holstein.  
The Holstein cow Mink lays claim to being the best milk and butter cow yet heard from. Imported as a yearling and bred in Germany, she was sold for \$100 when three in ten days in August 532 1-2 pounds of milk, from which was made 23 lbs., and 6 oz. of butter. As a four-year-old her best daily yield was 91 lbs. Best ten days, 849 lbs.; best month, 2,499 1-2 pounds. Yearly yield, 16,628 1-2 lbs. She gave in ten days 29 lbs., 3 oz. of butter. Last year she made 13 lbs. and 9 oz of butter in one day. She is now giving 80 to 90 pounds per day. All this time she has taken her chances in a large herd and had ordinary dairy care. No crowding, no forcing.  
Mink with four of her calves, two bulls and two heifers, are to be sold with all the credit he it said, has been secured from engaging in dairying, that otherwise would, but has already actually caused hundreds upon hundreds to give up the dairy, through fear of loss, it not being a very profitable undertaking any way.

Some few years ago Missouri was looked to as a dairy State, a few creameries started, others would rapidly follow, but the future was too uncertain and some even closed their doors. Now, however, poor old Missouri has taken a step in advance of the old dairy States, that ought to protect that industry, and to her credit be it said, has passed laws prohibiting its manufacture or sale within her limits. The great State of New York, better late than never, has just copied after us and passed every other State will follow the good example. Chicago manufacturers having sent their agents here, some dealers took the risk of selling, cases have been made in our courts against them and heavy fines the result in every case, and the law fully upheld.

Some degree of confidence is the result.

suit and a large number of creameries have recently been put up through this State. Now, some cry over-production, and that shall we do with our surplus butter in future?

Wait until you have such surplus, we think it will be some time before we have any such accumulations as in years past. Instead of the poor, soft, mixed, country butter, as it has heretofore been called, as made in a small way by each farmer, and coming in all sorts of packages—the creameries will get the milk or cream, and manufacture instead of the above (that used to stick on the market) a choice or nearly choice article of creamery, that will sell and go into consumption at once, and be used by people who have been heretofore using butter (lest they should get the bogus stuff).

Had those adulterations not been introduced, we should have had before now, a much better regulated market—the make being more evenly distributed through the year—by the adoption of winter dairying so repeatedly advocated by the RURAL WORLD—but who can blame the dairymen for avoiding its expense, while having to compete with an adulteration of such deceptive and inviting appearance, yet so poor and cheaply made.

Jerseys and Their Handling.  
Much has been said in regard to the almost fabulous returns made by Jersey cows, and the same is probably true of other breeds of milk and butter stock. The following statement from H. A. Grant of Longview Stock Farm, Enfield, Connecticut, is illustrative of this point:

"For over a quarter of a century I have been a careful breeder of Jerseys, my herd tracing directly to Messrs. J. A. Tainter, D. Black, and J. E. Noyes, my imports. But I must say I fear that many superb cows will be irreparably injured by forcing to show records like Princess 2d (27 lbs 10 oz) and Mary Ann of St. Lamberts.

In my herd of 60, I have bred for butter, quality and quantity solely, irrespective of color or black points (though I am not indifferent to fashion's claims), paying more attention to constitution, form, escutcheon, and milk-producing qualities. If color and black tongue and points are superadded, I am, of course, gratified, not that I value them intrinsically more, but purchasers know so.

My idea is of a Jersey cow that will yield, on ordinary food—say good hay 10 lbs., cornmeal four quarts, wheat bran two quarts—from 12 to 14 lbs of unsalted butter per week, and keep it up for many years, allowing two or three months for drying off and time to rest. I have many in my herd that have done this, and are doing it now, and some, more. I will give you two cases from my herd to illustrate:

First, Enfield Rose 3355, born December 4, 1872, consequently in her thirteenth year, dropped her calf October 4, 1882. Two and one-half months after calving, second week in December, 1882, she made 16 lbs of unsalted butter. This, you will say, is not a large yield compared with Princess 2d, which I cheerfully admit; but that is not the point I wish to establish—it is, which is the more profitable cow, and which will continue to be so the longest time? To do this, there must be a comparison of the amount and price consumed by each cow:

Princess 2d's daily allowance:  
Cut over hay, 25 lbs., cost, 25  
Butter, 25 lbs., cost, 50  
Carrots and beets, 12, cost, 12  
Oat-meal, 12, cost, 12  
Milk-meal, 6, cost, 12

Cost per day, \$1.64  
Cost for seven days, 11.48  
Enfield Rose's daily allowance:  
Hay, 10 lbs., cost, 10  
Corn fodder, steamed, 10, cost, 10  
Corn-meal, 5 qts., 10, cost, 15  
Wheat bran, 6 qts., 4, cost, 4

Cost per day, \$3.39  
Cost for seven days, 23.73  
Princess 2d, 27 lbs. 10 oz., at 50c per lb., \$13.82, less \$2.10 for cost, leaves a profit of \$2.34 for the cow.  
Enfield Rose, 16 lbs at 50c, \$8, less \$2.73 for food, leaves profit for cow, \$5.27. I have reckoned the price of food for both cows at cost here.

\* Now for the second case. I sold a cow to a neighbor some four years since that was 21 years old when I sold her. She was in calf at time of sale, and had a heifer calf soon after, and has had a calf every year since, and is to calve again this spring, 1884. In flush, the owner informed me, she made 10 lbs of butter in 1883, and is now 25 years old. Just here, then, is the practical question, could or would this cow, or any other, on the large amount of feed given to Princess 2d, have continued to produce the same amount of butter and thrown a healthy calf yearly during so many years? As I before stated, I fear the undue forcing of Jerseys will prove a great injury to the Jersey interest, rather than an advantage. Let us have the records of Jersey productions on ordinary amount and quality of food, and their value as butter cows over any other breed will remain unrivaled.

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Some degree of confidence is the result.

A creamery at Osceola would be worth hundreds of dollars to the farmers for miles around Osceola and be the means of causing them to invest in more live stock and of a better breed. By all means let us have a creamery at Osceola.

—Advance.

## Soiling Land.

This subject is still claiming attention, and near cities where land is dear or on small farms that are nearly all suitable to plow, there are many points in its favor. It seems to be the nearest approach to high farming of any system yet presented. It puts the manure back in the soil where the food came from, while under the present system cows run in pastures and are driven in at night, and most of the manure that is not dropped in the highway is put on the tillage land, and the pastures are growing poorer. If New England plowing is ever reduced to anything like system we shall probably see cows, at least, fed by soiling, and the rough hillside pastures with sheep and cattle. L. B. Arnold, in the American Cultivator, closes a thoughtful article with these remarks, which are peculiarly adapted to Eastern farming: "Grading, however, the cost of soiling and grazing are equal, soiling, even then, will reduce the cost of milk, because it produces so much more milk from a small outlay. By reason of better milk-producing food and a constant and full supply, independent of the fluctuations in the weather, soiling, even though practiced the middle half of the season only, will produce 50 per cent more milk than grazing, the expense of keeping being the same. Grazing may do well enough in the West, where land can be had almost for the asking, and it answers in the East during spring and fall, but Eastern dairymen cannot afford to graze during the parching season of midsummer. It is too uncertain in its character, and results in finally producing a minimum of milk at a maximum of cost."

Henry Stewart says: "It is the labor always that produces, and if the work of one day at \$1 per day will care for and feed thirty or fifty cows with cut green fodder in a barn, and these cattle will make manure enough to produce fodder to feed one head to the acre, then it is easily seen that this small expense will strike a very favorable balance between the cost of feeding one cow upon an acre of land and one cow upon an acre costing the same. It is not the area of land cultivated that makes the profit, but the weight of the produce from each acre. Many a farmer is poorer with 500 acres of land than another with 100. A farmer who keeps twenty cows on 100 acres is poorer than one who feeds as many on twenty acres. The one makes actually less yearly income than many a market gardener who cultivates five acres and employs five men to the acre."

## Dairy Notes.

—Prof. Law and Dr. Salmon officially report that the cattle disease in Kansas was produced by feeding hay and corn-stalks which contained ergot.

—A lot of butterine was sold at auction one day last week in New York city, at prices ranging from six to thirteen cents a pound. The names of the purchasers were kept a secret.

—A large udder is commonly regarded as a sign of a good milker, but excessive size indicates a deposit of flesh which is of no advantage, but rather a burden to the overweighed animal to carry. If the milk veins are well developed the cow will be a good milker, and the udder will be as large as is of any advantage.

—Several cases of death of young calves by scouring have come under my notice. Some of them have been almost epidemic. The most successful remedy or preventive has been to allow the calf to have no milk from its dam at all; but to feed it from birth with milk from a cow that had been in milk for some time. One farmer who had lost very calf in succession for some time lost no more after adopting this plan.

—Dr. Salmon of the Department of Agriculture is of the opinion that abortion in cows is due to two classes of causes. 1. It may be caused by improper food, by mechanical mishaps, by standing in a wrong position in the stable, etc. 2. It may also occur in a form that is contagious. In this form, daily disinfecting the stable with a one per cent solution of sulphuric acid has been found useful.

—I have a common Shorthorn cow eight years old, says C. H. Hill, of Rosewood, Ill., from which I milked in thirty days, from April 13th to May 12th) 872 pounds of milk, and made 35 pounds of butter. She has no extra feed, and my family have used all the new milk and cream for cooking and coffee. I have only the one cow. The lowest daily yield was 25 pounds, April 14th; the highest, 37 pounds, May 12th. Making a trifle over 29 pounds, or 3 gallons per day. Will some one who has only one cow, weigh their milk and butter and compare results?

—We are glad to be able to state that the Randolph Creamery is booming, and is now on the high road to assured permanent success. Patrons in large numbers have been added to the old routes, and some new routes are being established, while the enterprising proprietors are pushing the good work with energy and skill. Many who a few months ago were prejudiced against creamery butter and would not use it, now prefer it to the best country makes, and the cry is, still they come. The enormous logs of creamery butter last week amounted to over twenty hundred pounds, and this amount would have been increased but for the illness of a prominent employee.—Huntsville, (Mo.) Herald.

—The Hon. C. M. Clay says that the Jerseys are the native cattle of Russia, and he could lead a fleet with them at from three to \$10 per head. If this is true there is no use in the farmers of the Channel Islands allowing the supply to fall off. It is more than probable if we should import directly from Russia a little careful judgment would give us a stock of Jerseys that would be hardy, vigorous and able to "hoe their own row." The above item is going the rounds, and the author of it no doubt grins with satisfaction to see how he is giving a left-handed ring at Jersey cattle, conveying the impression that they are not hardy."

So says the Mirror and Farmer. C. M. Clays is no fool, but if he is guilty of the statement above made we shall have to take the matter under consideration.

## "IN A VERY WEAK CONDITION, SINKING FROM NERVOUS PROS."

A patient in Mississippi gives this account of a "marvellous change" wrought in her condition: "Last December I received your Compound Oxygen. I was in a very weak condition, sinking from nervous prostration. I commenced its use immediately, leaving off everything else. And what a marvellous change it wrought in a few weeks! So rapidly did I improve that neighbors and friends who had been familiar with my complaints for several years are still full of wonder at my recovery."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen" contains a history of the discovery and mode of action of this marvellous life-giving agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc. It is a volume of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. SPARKS & WELLS, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia.

## The Pig Pen.

COL. COLMAN: What will you supply me with a pair of Jersey Red pigs and your paper for a year for? D. B. G. Green Co., Mo.

We have no pigs of any kind. Write to those who advertise in the RURAL WORLD. The subscription price of this paper is \$1.50 a year.

## The Best Bacon.

—A farmer of long experience gives the following plain direction how to make the best bacon:

The best bacon is made from pigs which will not weigh more 125 pounds when dressed. The rashers or strips for the bacon are cut lengthwise of the pig and about half of the sides are used. The portion next to the backbone is fat and water enough, and is not so good on this account. When a pork is made from small pigs—those weighing less than 100 pounds—the whole of the sides are used. Red and black Berkshire pigs make the best bacon, because they have the largest proportion of lean meat. Six pounds of salt and four ounces of saltpetre should be used for 100 pounds of meat. Five pounds of brown sugar may also be used, or two quarts of molasses. If the bacon is cured in a barrel, the salt, saltpetre, and sweetening should be mixed and a portion sprinkled on the bottom of the barrel, and some also between the layers of meat and on the top, and water enough, so that the meat is packed closely, put on to cover it. In a month the meat will be ready to smoke. Too much smoke will color the meat and give it a rank taste. Another way to cure bacon is to rub the above mixture on the flesh side of the strips of bacon and then pile it up one piece above another, and let it strike in. After three days rub again and pile up as before. A week after rub again and pile it up, putting the flesh side up every time. The mixture should be divided into three equal parts, to provide for the several rubbings. At the end of a month the meat will be ready for smoking, or before if the salt has all struck in and the surface has become comparatively dry, which is an indication. After smoking, the rashers should be sewed up in bags made of cotton cloth, and hung up in a dry, dark place. If the bags are whitewashed on the outside all the better, and this will keep the worms out.

## Green Corn for Pigs.

—In the summer and early fall feeding of pigs, we have found sweet corn one of the best and most convenient kinds of fodder. Pork is made to the best advantage by putting the pigs, as soon as they are weaned from the sow and have learned to eat milk and meal, into the pen, and keeping them there under full feed until they are ready for slaughter in November or December. With a good breed of swine there is no difficulty in making March pigs weigh from 250 to 300 pounds at eight or nine months old.

With plenty of Indian meal and skimmed milk they will grow rapidly until the corn is large enough for cutting. About the first of August, this should be given as an additional ration. The pigs will eat the green stalks and leaves with the greatest relish after the ears have been plucked. It is an excellent appetizer, helps the digestion of more solid food, and promotes the thrift of the animals. Field corn may not be quite so nutritious, but no better use can be made of that, after the ears are in milk, than to cut and feed it to fattening swine. It costs much less to make pork in summer than in cold winter weather.—American Agriculturist.

UFFINGTON.—Will you oblige an old subscriber to your valuable paper by describing—(1) The appearance of the disease in pig. (2) Is it wholesome food if properly boiled or roasted? (3) Is the disease transmitted from the parents to the young, or is it contagious? (4) What is the form and color of the parasite seen through a magnifying glass? (5) Can it be cured?

(1) When a pig is suffering from an attack of these parasites its limbs are greatly swollen and very sensitive or tender. There is great pain caused by the slightest movement, and the animal exhibits the most feverish symptoms. The attack generally proves fatal on the fourth week. (2) The patient survives that period the parasites become dormant, and cease their growth. (3) Pork affected with trichina, if thoroughly cooked throughout, especially near the bones, is not dangerous food. (3) It is not transmitted nor contagious, according to the usually accepted definitions of these terms. (4) They are cylindrical and tapering in form, the twenty-eighth of an inch long, one six-hundredth of an inch thick, and can be seen through a magnifying glass. (5) Some authorities claim a cure, but we are of opinion that once the parasites enter the system, even in an embryonic condition, a cure is impossible.—Toledo Mail.

—It is not the hog that grows to the largest size to which we should always look for the greatest profit, for large hogs require time in order to attain size, and the farmer who breeds for size, and breeds that convert the largest proportion of feed into flesh in the shortest possible space of time. The hog that fulfills these expectations must be capable of readily and rapidly digesting and assimilating food. While much depends upon the quality of the food given, something else must be done to secure stock from breeds that convert the largest proportion of feed into flesh in the shortest possible space of time. The hog that fulfills these expectations must be capable of readily and rapidly digesting and assimilating food. While much depends upon the quality of the food given, something else must be done to secure stock from breeds that convert the largest proportion of feed into flesh in the shortest possible space of time. 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